MEXICO.

Additional Details of the Cession of the Northern States to Louis Napoleon.

Dr. Gwin the Governor General of the Emperor of the French.

LIS GRAND RMIGRATION SCHEME.

SKETCH OF THE NEW VICEROY,

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25, 1865. eniceratic Press, the democratic paper of this ob is likely to be well acquainted with the views on and his friends in this city, who are numer-

on Sonors, Sinalon, and other northern ico, the boundaries of which have not yet upon, to be hold and governed by the or, under Musican protection, as security for the pay-nt of the claims of France against Mexico, the same to restored to Mexico in full upon the payment of the debants, with all the private rights secured under

aror to the French, and is invested with plenary the government of the States which ha o dispose of the public lands and mines.

on approved by the Emperor of the French, of the most cond kind, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty, pro-ting for pre-emption purchase of the public lands, and gulating the terms of occupation and use of the mines. ror of the French guarantees a military force, direction of the Governor General, suffic the public peace and defend the people of the sizet internal and external force.

icy of Dr. Gwin, which has the approval of both in order to bring intelligent industry, energy enterprise to the development of the well resources of that region, so highly fav natural advantages of soil, climate wealth, and to form an enlightened and sub

Mr. Henley is essectated with Major J. C. Ridges, and both will not as the agents of Dr. Gwin. They are here for inviting emigration to that region.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Sketch of Duke William MacKendry

atile individual has recently re Later news from San Francisco, California, ory of earlier intelligence respecting certain c operations between Napoleon III. and Dr. been received. It appears that the Poctor has fed a Duke by Maximilian, the so-called Empe-isation, and that Sonors, Sinalos, Chihushus, gate Mexico, and that Dr. Gwin has been appointed Viceray over those States, with the title of Governor Seneral and Vice Secretary of the Emperor of the French, with grants of full powers of governmen over the States so coded. It is also stated that the Duke has manufarmed his vicely and he character of a depictator, and has already drawn up a code of laws of the most liberal character, which has been approved by the Emperor of the French, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty, providing for pre-emption purchase of the public the mines. In support of his office the Duke is to be backed by French bayenets, and all the features of a boart and other appendages of royalty are to be sus-bained. It is not necessary to refer to the archives of a braid's college to trace the life and antecedents of Rishatest expedient of the French Emperor.

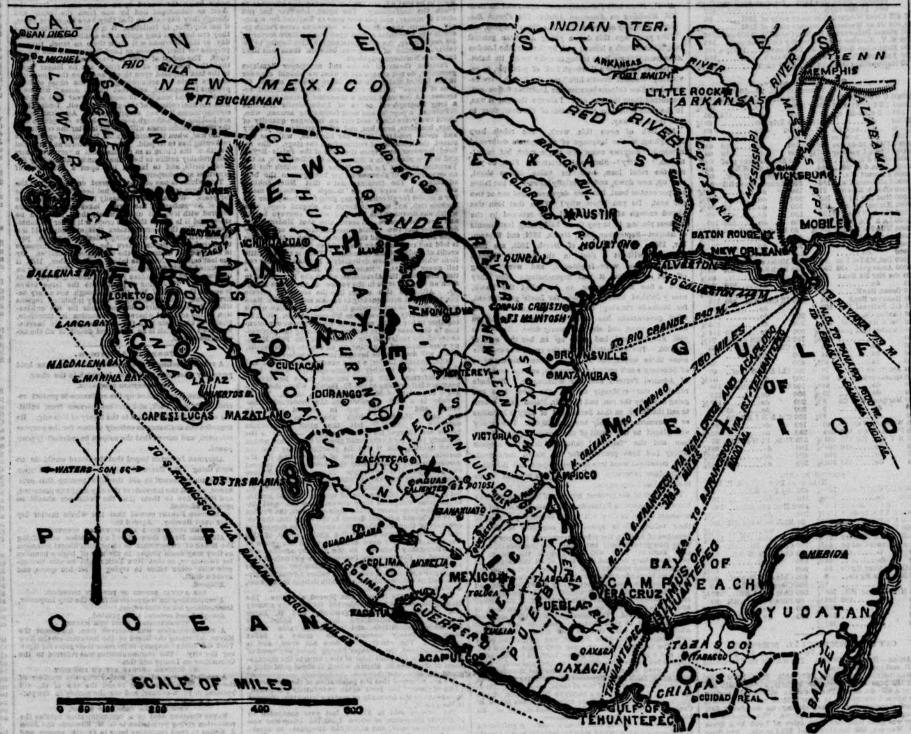
William MacKendry Gwin was born October 9, 1805, in

Summer county, State of Tenuesce. He was the son of Rev. Sames Gwin, a Methodist Episcopal preacher of con-siderable celebrity in the South. Upon attaining a suffiage and advancement in his studies young Gwin admitted to Transylvania University, Lexington, cky, where he completed his education and studied size. He spent a short time in Nashville, Fenn., and medicine. He spent a short time in Nashville, Tenn., and beiocremoved to and settled in Vicksburg, Mississippi. He sever-commenced the practice of medicine, but turned his situation to law and politics. He was admitted to the bar, but never practised. In 1883 he received and accepted from Practical Jackson the appointment of United States Marshal for the State of Mississippi. In this position he was retained through the administration of Mr. Van Buren antil the inauguration of General Harrison to the Prest-Sency is 1841. In the same year he was elected to Con-Sency in 1841. In the same year he was elected to Con green. At the expiration of his term in 1843, he declined a stion, which was strongly pressed upon him by olitical friends. In 1847 he was appointed his political friends. In 1847 he was appointed by President Polk to superintend the erection of the cus-tom house at New Orleans. In 1848 he resigned this po-states and removed to California, then receiving the in-flux of a large emigration. In California he took a prossi-tent part in the regulation of affairs. There was no State government and no law of any kind to restrain the utmost violence and confoution among the people. The
ferritory was under control of a military governor, who
had not sufficient troops to enforce order nor to preserve
peace. This being the condition of things, General Riley
tseved a proclamation to the inhabitants of California,
filtereting them, among other things, to choose thirtyteven delegales to meet and form a State constitution.
This measure at first was highly disappreved by the
adventurers, who were in a large majority in the Territory; but, after a spirited controversy, in which con-

dventurers, who were in a large majority in the Territory; but, after a spirited controvessy, in which considerable animosity was evinced, the people acceded to the Governor's wishes. In the election which was held an August I, 1849, Dr. Gwin received one thousand and premity-three votes for delegate to the convention. The servention met on the last of the following September, and the Etate constitution was completed and signed on the 13th of October. It was submitted to the people, and on the 18th of October received their ratification, John C. Fremont and Dr. William Mack. Gwin were chosen United States Sonators from the new State to convey the instrument to the government at Washington. In September of the following year the constitution was passed, and California became one of the States of the mational Union. Upon the ministers of the States the beautional Union. Upon the ministers of the States the beautions did not be the state of the mational Union. Upon the estimates of the States the beautions of the States of th

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Map of Mexico, Showing the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chihuahua and Lower California, Reported to Have Been Ceded to Napoleon by Maximilian-Their Relative Position to the United States.



the enemies of the government in that State. Meanwhile Mrs. Gwin continued her residence in Washington, and lived in the most sumptious and defiant manner. was examined and found to contain a large number of river. About the a at West Point, resigned, and went to Hontgomery, Ala-bama, to seek an appointment in the robel army. In November, 1881, while on his return to the States,

Dr. Gwin was placed under arrest by General who was a passenger on the same steamer. The General had with him five hundred United States soldiers, and was fully able to enforce the act. The arrest took place two days from the port of Panama, and the charge against Dr. Gwin was treasonable language. Immediately after the notification of the fact of the Doctor's arrest, Mr. Brent one of the party, sought his stateroom on the vessel, an was seen to throw through the porthole into the sea a number of papers and documents, maps, &c. General Summer now setzed the trunks of the party and placed seals upon them. Mr. Breut and Calhoun Benham, ex-United Stat s District Attorney for California, were also

Upon arriving at Panama, and the fact becoming known that there were several political prisoners on board, the inhabitants on shore were thrown into intense excitemant. Several of the passengers waited upon the Panama officials and requested his interference. The matter being referred to higher authority. The Governor of New Granada sent to General Sumner and informed him that in the existing treaty between the United States and that in the existing treaty between the United States and New Granada no extradition clause existed, and that consequently he had no right to permit the transit of prisoners across the Isthmus. General Summer replied that he had no time to read the treaty, but he would investigate the matter when he arrived in the States with the prisoners. A disner, and sixty Panama soldiers and police were drawn up ner, and sixty Panama soldiers and police were drawn up on the landing to forcibly release the prisoners. After a conference with the United States Consul, General Sum-ner disembarked his troops and conveyed the prisoners to Aspinwall, and November 7 they were placed on board the steamer Champton, bound for New York. It was discovered that Dr. Gwin and party had purchased discovered that Dr. Gwin and party had purchased tickets to Panama, thence designing te embark at Aspinwall for Havana, and thence te Europe it was supposed as agents of the rebel government. On November 15 the party arrives in New York city, and Dr. Gwin and his colleagues were committed to Fort Lafsystte. On December 2 the United States Marshal received instructions to release Hon. Wm. States Marshal received instructions to release Hon. Wm. Mack. Gwin, Calhoun Benham and J. L. Brent, Esque. mack Gwin, calnoun Bennam and J. L. Breek, Leque, upon their parole to report themselves to the State De-partment at Washington for explanation, and to remain thereafter on parole, subject to the direction of the Secretary of State. Dr. Gwin was subsequently released from his parole and left for Europe. He spent most of his time in Paris, and was on terms of intimacy with Louis Napeleon. Of Dr. Gwin's actions during the to the present little is known. In our Paris letter of October 5, published in the Herand of October 23, 1864, in allusion to Dr. Gwin and his mission to Mexico, our ondent stated as follows:-

correspondent stated as follows:—

I see by the Harand that Dr. Gwin had reached and left the city of Mexico. Reliable advices in Paris state that the Doctor has taken the oath of allegiance to the new imperial government, and that his object in going to Mexico was to assume the military governorship of the State of Sonora. The Doctor, through several interviews with the Duke de Morry here, pursusded him that he could induce a considerable number of Americans, principally from California, to settle in Sonora, and to take service in the Mexican army there. If Maximilian and Napoleon knew Dr. Gwin, hewever, as well as his California charattoning do, it is doubtful whether they would be inclined to trust much to his promises.

This statement in part foreshadowed what has almost important object of the person measure is

Rapoleon and Dr. Gwin.

The meet important object of the percent measure is looked upon as a scheme on the part of the Emperor of the Presch to protect the perudo-monarchy of Maximillan in Mexico from invasion, by pincing a strip of serials French territory, so called, between Mexico and the United

States. It is a stroke of policy, and Dr. Gwin has been made the instrument to carry fi into effect.

Dr. Gwin bears the character of an ambitious, unscrupu-

lous, though a shrewd man; bold in adventure, with no talent and few of the attainments of education. He is in every respect an adventurer, and as such has affiliated with men of kindred inclinations. He was a great specu-lator, and always had the fortune to meet with extraordi-

SAVANNAH.

Arrival of the Rebecca Clyde with Supplies from New York for the People,

ke.,

The steamship United States, Captain Shoot, from Se vannah, reached this port yesterday.

When the vessel left Hilton Head a report was preva-

lent to the effect that our forces near Pocotaligo had cap-tured two thousand prisoners and three guns on the Upleat to the effect that our forces near Pocotaligo h

Mr. D. P. Conyngham's Despatch. SAVANNAH, Ga., Jap. 20, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF SUPPLES FOR THE CITIZENS OF SAVANNAH.

The steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New York, arrived at this city yesterday evening with a large cargo of provisions. The committee, Mesers. Baxter, Lathrop and Babcock, were received by the Mayor and Captain Vesie on the part of General Geary.

The Mayor thanked the committee and the kind pec

ple of the North for their generosity in coming forward so liberally and promptly to rolleve the sufferings of the poor of Savannah. He took occasion to pay a very high compliment to General Geary's wise and impartial admithe Mayor, "restored order out of chaos, and made the people of Savannah feel that the Northern army has not property have been as safe during the federal occupation as it ever had been under civil rule."

short but pointed address, in which he assured the Mayor that the federal officers and soldiers had always treated the people of the South with kindness and forbearance, and hoped that they would soon again join in one bond of brotherhood for the preservation and welfare of our common country. He also thanked the Mayor for his high culogium on General Geary, and assured him that the General's object was to promote the welfare of Savan-nah and make her citizens feel that the Northern army was not inimical to the South.

The committee met again last night at General Geary's

beadquarters, and arranged with the General the best eacquarren, needs of distributing the provisions. Captain Veals has taken charge of the arrangements.

Captain vesie has kneed contrary of the arrangements. He has already stored and commenced to issue them. Captain Vesie is an upright, impartial officer, whose heart is open to the cries of distress coming even from an enemy. In his hands there is full assurance that all

News from San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 25, 1868. Since the market decline in gold at New York and the corresponding decline of prices, the value of merchan-disc here has proportionately advanced, and the ten-dency is still upwards, confidence being strong as to the future of our markets.

future of our markets.

The mining and agricultural prospects in California, Oregon and Nevada promise increased yields.

The United States Revenue Collector has safeed a large quantity of tobacco and cigars for evasion of the excise.

The British Columbia and Vascouver's Jaland journals are agitating the subject of forming a union between these two colonies. Public meetings are also being held for the same purpose.

evening for the last time, and repeat his successful en-tertainment given in aid of the Fhakupere monument

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERS, N. C., Jan. 17, 1868.

IVAL OF REFUGER SLAVES. Large equads of fugitive slaves succeed in makin heir escape to within our lines daily. When question state to enter the army. On being questi slaves as will enter the Southern service being alluded to, they always reply that no inducement could prevail on them to accept promises that they believe are only in-tended to delude. They say that they have been so often they place no confidence in anything now offered in this the days of trial to Southern chivalry.

haggard and ragged.

NEWBERN, Jan. 20, 1968. ADDITIONAL CONCERNING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS ROANOKE RIVER.

I learn from reliable sources, amply corrob that the larger portion of the great bridge on the Weldon railroad was destroyed by the heavy rains. It is esti-mated that upwards of four hundred feet were thus destroyed. This bridge crosses the Roanoke river above Weldon, and is partially built on an island, and has ever been regarded as one of the most important railroad bridges in the South. Since the inception of the rebel lion the importance of this bridge has increased to such an extent as to render its preservation a matter of most serious importance to the rebels. R will, doubtless, require at least months to rebuild it so as to be equalidurable and massive.

Some four hundred of the maimed and wounder heroes of Fort Fisher have been sent to Morehead City director of the district, has made prompt and energetic arrangements to secure them careful attention and skill

Brigadier General Palmer and Captain Judson, the assistant adjutant general of this district, have departed for the North on a brief visit.

Personal Intelligence.

Major General B. F. Butler arrived in this city from the national capital at eleven o'clock yesterday fore accompanied by two members of his immediate family, and by Captain Clarks, of his personal staff. The train previous to the one bringing the General brought Lieut. S. B. DcKs, of his staff, to this city for the purpose of securing proper spartments for the party. The General spoke of his Lowell command rather as an approaching pleasant experience than as a burden to other his ambition or hopes. He leaves for Massachusotts this eventus.

General Buckland, of Philadelphia; Colonel S. M. Yu Bick, of Savannah; Colonel W. C. Newbury, United State Army, and Hon. D. F. Saymour, of Connecticut, are a the St. Nicholas Hotel. Major General Benjamin F. Butler, United States Army Governor Underwood, of Boston, and Colonel Kinaman United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Quartermaster General Meigs, of Washington; Colone J. M. Willett, Eighth New York heavy artillery; Colone A. W. McDonaid, United States Army; Colonel Ragaen United States Army; Surgeon General Wilsel, of Albany and Major G. M. Polne, United States Army, are at the Actor House.

Asior House.

Americans registered at Messrs. Vandenbrocek Bros., No. 60 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Messrs. Lherbette, No. 60 Rue de la Bourse, and Messrs. John Monroe & Co. 8, No. 6 Rue de la Bourse, and Messrs. John Monroe & Co. 8, No. 6 Rue de la Paix Paris, for the week ending January 6:—E. C. Franklin and wife, P. Lerthard Ronalds, J. A. Voisin, Jr.; Wm. S. Baftey, A. W. Hearn, Richard M. Hoe and family, Mr. and Mrs. John Crosty Brown, of New York; J. T. Coelidage, Jr.; J. M. Kopfer, of Boston; B. C. Romsey, of Buffale; C. Lyman, of Pranklyvania; Geo. B. Farsam, of New Haven; W. F. Musroe, of Bedford, Mass.; John Lee Rogers of Alshams; L. S. Worthington, Mrs. L. S. Worthington, of Checinant; D. Gaven, Mrs. Dr. C. M. Hichoock, J. C. Johnson and wife, of San Francisco, Cal. Charles Andrew Johnson, of New Orleans; Alfred M. Mayer, Frankl. B. Mayer, B. M. Hardesty, of Baltimore; P. N. Lynch, D. D., of Sharleston, S. C.; C. W. Ohapsan, of Virginis, Frankl. Bearn, of Richmond, Va.; Thon E. Courtensy, rebel Army.

Arrivals and Departures.

WILMINGTON.

Movements of Rear Admiral Porter.

The Blowing Up of Fort Caswell by the Rebels.

Evacuation of the Other Forts.

Smithville Occupied by Our Forces.

NUMBER OF FORTS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

Valuable Blockade Runners

Trapped.

INTERCEPTED DESPATCH OF GENERAL LEE.

The Fall of Fort Fisher and Wilmington Will Cause the Evacuation of Richmond, Ac.

Reports from Admiral Porter. WASHINGTON, Jun. 26, 1865.

Admiral Porter is so much pleased with General
Terry, and the manner in which he conducted his part of

special despatch. He says:—"A timid man would hav healtated to attack the works by assault, no matter what assistance he might have had from other quarters; but General Terry never for an instant hesitated, and though I feel somewhat flattered at the confidence he reposed in my judgment, I am quite ready to believe that he acted on his own ideas as to what was proper to be done in the matter, and was perfectly qualified to judge, without the marked by the greatest desire to be successful, not for the sake of personal considerations, but for the cause in which we are all alike engaged."

The Navy Department to day received the following report from Admiral Porter:-

NOTH ATLENTO SQUADRON,
UNITED STATES FLAGRICH MALVEON,
OFF SENTINGLE, N. C., Jan. 20, 1840.

Sm.—In my last I informed you that Fort Caswell had been blown up and evacuated, in consequence of the fall

I sent Lieutenant W. B. Cushing around in the Monticello to the western bar, to ascertain what had taken place, and to obtain aid from the officers in communant of the Nyack and Vicksburg, and take strantage of the

Lientenant Cushing did not obtain the aid he required, for what reason I have not yet somers are in charge of Capt M. I learned; but, with his usual energy, he pushed H, Sixteenth New York artillery.

en in his boats and found that Fort Caswell had beblown up; Baid Head Fort destroyed; Fort Shaw also, and Fort Campbell, to the westward of Caswell, had been guns and Armstrong one hundred and fifty pounhoisting the flag of the Union over Caswell.

they saw our boats approaching, leaving everything is that beautiful and heavy fort uninjured, and two mine inch guns, only spiked, in the fort at Deep Water Point.

In the meantime I had succeeded in getting eas gua-boat, the Tacony, over the rip, an interior bar, and seni her up to Reeves' Point to disable the guns at that place

and its outworks, all the formidable chain of forts in this have fallen into our hands. They are garrisoned for the

are certainly the most firmidable and the best buil tainly had an abiding faith in the durability of the

covered its walls with earth on the outside, them almost impervious to shot and shell. It is in many espects stronger than Fisher and harder to take by as sault. Still it could be taken, and the rebels knew Phree or four gunbosts inside would soon have start

I have had a great deal of difficulty in getting the gunboats over the bar and the rips, and only succeed this morning in getting the last one through. T rebels left plenty of good stores and provisions, and our

I send you a list of the forts that have fallen into our hands since Fort Fisher fell, with the number a calibre of their guns. We have found here in each fort an Armstrong gun, with the "broad arrow" on it, and the trunnells. As the British government claims the exclusive right to use these guns, it would be inte to know how they came into forts held by Souther rebels. I flud that immense quantities of provision stores and clothing have come through this port into Rebeldom. I am almost afraid to mention the but it is enough to supply over sixty thousand men. It is all English, and they have received the last cargo; no

We picked up a telegram from General Lee to his sub ordinate here, saying that if Forts Pisher and Casu were not held he would have to evacuate Richmond. He says most truly, and I should not be at all surprised if he

We have plenty of force to hold this place against the whole Southern confederacy. I have two hundr d and fifty guns bearing on the narrow strip of land where our troops are heavily intrenched. There are vessels in the river and outside, and we only hope they will atte

on, would held this place a long time.

We find this a better place to catch blocks them. I entrusted this duty to Licutenant Cushing, who performed it with his usual good luck and intelligence. These two are valuable prizes. They threw a portion of their papers overboard immediately on finding they were trapped.

der of Fort Fisher and the name of the different makes one hundred and sixty-eight guns in all (mest of them heavy ones) that have been taken.

Charlotte brings five English passengers, one of them an English army officer. They all came over, as they exquite july in the cabin over their champagne, felicital tives on their safe arrival.

The Star received three shots in her as she ran by our

Very respectfully, your obediest servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral. Hop. Gregor WELLER, Secretary of the Navy. PORTS AND GUNS CAPTURED.

List of forts taken possession of by the navy since the fall of Port Fisher, with their armament:-Reeves' Point-Two ten-inch gone. Above Smithville-Two ten-inch guns.

Smithville-Four ton-inch guns, Fort Caswell-Ten ten-inch guns, two nine-inch, one

Armstrong and four thirty-twos (rifled), two thirty-twos (amouth), three eight-inch, one Parrott (twenty-pound r), three rifled field pieces, three gans (bored). Twenty-nine Forts Campbell and Shaw-Six ten-inch, sig thirty-

twos (smooth), one thirty-two (rifled), one eight-inch, aix Smith's Island, six guns.

Smoth's Island—Three ton-inch, six thirty-twos (smooth), two thirty-twos (rifset), four field pieces, two mortars. Seventeen guns. Reported at the other end of Smith's Island, six guns. Total captured, eighty-three guns.

Capture of Blockade Runners,
FORTHER MONROE, Jan. 24, 1865.
The gunboat Advance arrived from Fort Fisher this

morning, with a portion of the crows of the ble runners Stag and Charlotte, captured on the 21st inst., while endeavoring to run into Wilmington with cargoen of Fort Fisher by our forces.

The night before the capture of these vessels the block-

ade runner Owl, commanded by Captain Maffit, came very near making a similar metake; but, surpeging something wrong, as is supposed, in the signal lights of our forces, made her dicape, and succeeded is cluding the vigilance of our cruisers on the alert for blockade.

Another blockade runner was, however, eaptired on last Sunday morning off Fort Fisher, but her na

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

one hundred officers, captured at Port Fisher. Among the number are General Whiting and Colonel Lamb. Colon-1 Lamb is now being removed to the shore, as he is not expected to live. His wound has proved much more serious than was at first supposed.

Fort Faher with one hundred rebel prisoners, the and desputches from our forces operating against Wil-

Nothing of importance had transpired in reference to the movement of the land and naval ferces in that direc-tion. Our gumboats were gradually feeling their way up the river, and were some four miles above Port Faher when the McClellan sailed. When that was we are not informed. Our troops were quietly resting and organ

Arrival of Rebel Primmers from Fort

Tioher.

The United States steam transport General Lyon, Capt.

Minot Ward, errived at this port yesterday from Fort

Fiber, bringing five hundred and one redel pricesses,
she was originally ordered to Fort Delaware, but, is consequence of the loc, was unable to reach there. The prisoners are in charge of Capt. M. T. Shepard, of Con